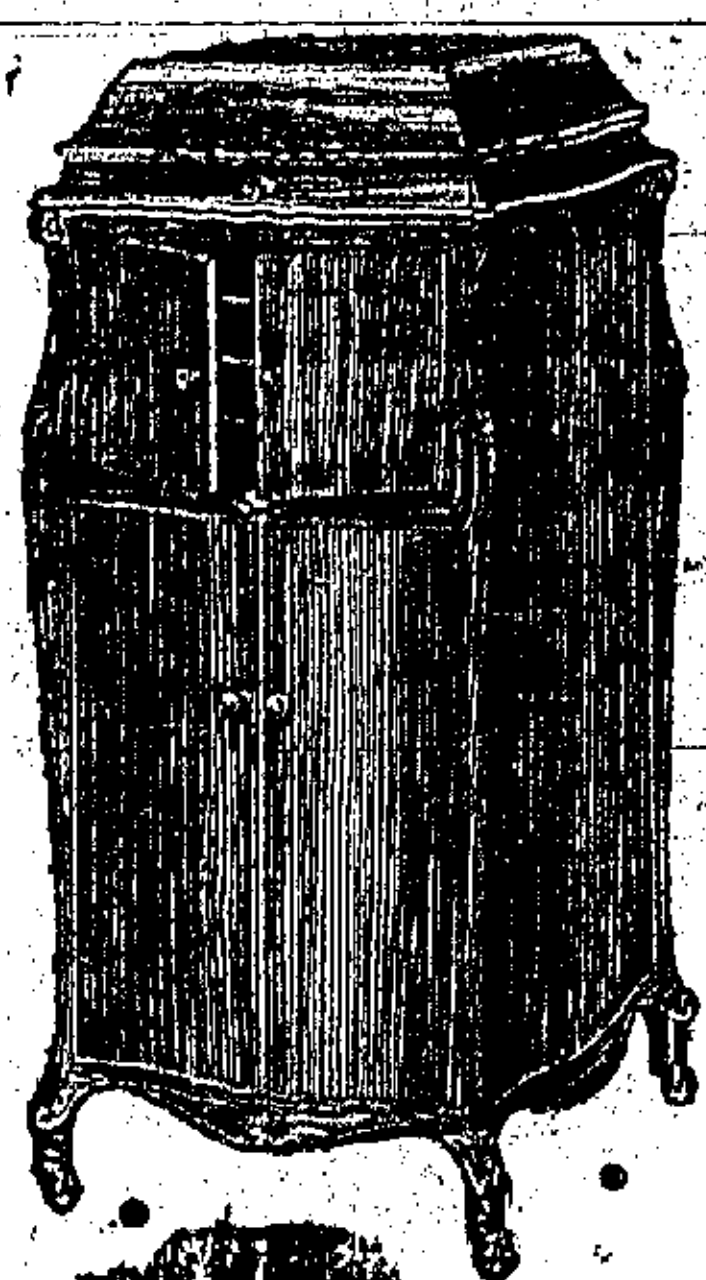


**FRENCH LESSONS**  
G. MOUSSIGNY



## INTIMATIONS



TONE

That's where the

VICTROLA

is Pre-eminent.

STYLES AND PRICES TO SUIT EVERY PURSE.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S

[126-5]

SUMMER

WEIGHT

HALF HOSE

Made of Cotton, Lisle or Silk and Lisle in a variety of colours.

We strongly recommend these Socks for wear, style, comfort and fit.

MACKINTOSH

&amp; CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 29.

OUR TRADE MARK



2, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Tel. No. 636.

**TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.**

**GENT'S HIGH GRADE 18 JEWEL WRIST WATCH.**

This Gent's 18 JEWEL Luminous Lever WRIST Watch is a production of the highest Grade at a very LOW PRICE. The Degree of Accuracy that has been reached in this Watch has been possible of attainment owing to the marvellous perfection of the automatic machinery and highly skilled labour employed in its production. The sound design, best material, human workmanship, perfect finish and interchangeability of the parts, which denote the extreme accuracy with which this watch is constructed, together with the extremely low price, result in a combination of excellence never before attained in any Wrist Watch. The watch is usually sold in Retail Stores and by other Dealers. However, as ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF more than the usual price is being asked for this watch, it is being sold at a few shillings per day in our own show-room by direct purchase from the factory. It is therefore a most valuable opportunity for those who wish to obtain a fine watch at a low price. The watch is made in England and is of the highest quality. It is a most reliable watch and is guaranteed for ten years. It is a most valuable watch and is guaranteed for ten years. It is a most valuable watch and is guaranteed for ten years.

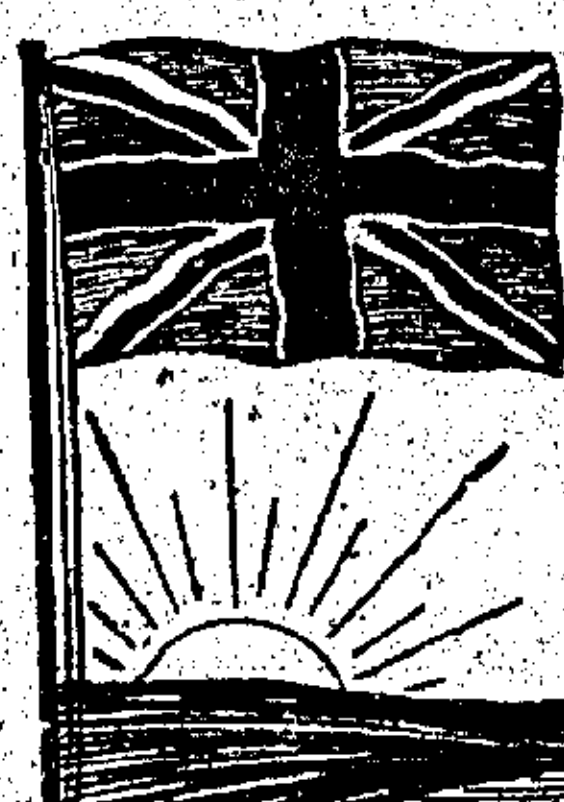
**50/-**

**12.25**

**Luminous Dial and Hands.**

**FEARS LTD. (Ld.)**

**435, Bristol Bridge, BRISTOL, England.**



Grown on British owned plantations at the British West Indian Island of Montserrat.

Shipped in British vessels.

Montserrat Lime Juice

The finest health beverage. Warmed by a British firm of world-wide renown. Of All Storekeepers.

From John Lush &amp; Co., Ltd., Liverpool &amp; London.

## JAPANESE COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

A Japanese writes:—The past few weeks have witnessed a considerable reduction in the volume of trade, as compared with the preceding period, more especially with Australia and Russia, owing chiefly to complaints regarding the quality of goods, as well as to prohibitions against imports in Russia. Exports to Russia have fallen off owing to cessation of war orders of late, as much as to complaints against quality of goods. In January last exports to Russia were in value some 10,000,000 yen less than in December of the same period last year. The largest decreases are shown in hides, leather, raw silk, copper, brass and other metals. Japan appears to stand a good chance of securing the trade in electrical supplies which Germany formerly had with Russia, especially in electric lamps. Shortly after the outbreak of the war Japan received an order for 20,000,000 electric bulbs from Russia, and the factories were greatly put to it to fill the order. The domestic demand is about 30,000,000 bulbs a year, which leaves but an insignificant margin for export. With rapid extension of equipment, however, the demand from Russia has been met so far.

## DECLINING TRAFFIC.

Whether the decline in exports to Australia is due wholly to dissatisfaction with the quality of goods, or to decreasing demand in that country on account of war expenses, is not exactly known, but there is a very general conviction that it must be ascribed to the former cause. In the rush for trade which Japan experienced with Australia on the outbreak of war, many unreliable firms vied in securing a share with the national result above indicated. Those who desire imports from Japan have to remember that to ensure satisfaction they must order from well established and reliable firms, or else order through Government officials of the Department of Trade. It is a business in which nothing can be more risky than any degree of speculation. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has been complaining of lack of freight for Australia recently, and is contemplating the opening of a new line to Victoria. At the same time the Osaka Shosen Kaisha is inaugurating a European service. Japan is also seeking to push trade further with northern Europe, trade commissioners having already been despatched there to make investigations. Exports from Japan to Norway and Sweden are as yet insignificant, for the last few years amounting to less than half a million annually, while imports therefrom are considerably more, amounting to five or six millions a year, consisting chiefly of pulp, iron, machinery and medicines. The lines which Japan hopes to push particularly in Scandinavia are silk textiles, porcelain, copper wire, lacquer ware, brushes, leather, hosiery, shirts, toys, fans, tablecloths, fishing nets, matting, sulphur and hemp.

**COPPER, IRON AND PAPER.**

The enormous demand for copper created by the war continues to affect favourably the market in Japan, the output jumping from 78,700 tons in 1914 to 102,788 tons last year, about 60 per cent. of the export going to Russia, 20 per cent. to England and the remainder to France, North America and British India. The demand for galvanized iron plates in Japan has for some time exceeded the supply, although the domestic manufacturers are turning out to full capacity. With the enormous expansion in chemical manufactures Japan is now meeting the domestic demand in many lines, and is beginning to export, the most remarkable extension being in exports of chlorate of potash, prices being considerably lower than in United States and Great Britain. The biggest demand comes from America. The demand for printing paper continues, especially for magazines and periodicals. Although the Government granted concessions to manufacturers in the rich forests of Saghalien in order to relieve the situation, the speculators have driven the supply into more profitable channels, leaving the situation much as it was, to the great disappointment and displeasure of publishers. Orders for Japanese pulp have recently increased from India, Australia, and South America. There has of late been an excess in the supply of alcohol in Japan, owing to increased output.

**FINANCE.**

Financially the situation has shown considerable change since last reported. Specie holdings have decreased from 718,000,000 yen to 695,000,000 owing to the most part to purchase of Japanese bonds on the London market by the Government for cancellation of the foreign debt. The portion of specie held at home still remains at 232,000,000 yen, and that abroad now amounts to something less than 472,000,000 yen. Japan is at present experiencing a craze for expansion of capital. All the joint-stock companies are clamouring for extension of operations. This is due no doubt to the marvellous success attending Japanese undertakings since the beginning of the war, profits increasing as the trade of the belligerent countries decreased. There is great risk in demanding expansion of operations on a basis of profits received from so abnormal a circumstance as war provides, for after the war there will assuredly be contraction of the present activity. One of the big companies suffering most from this expansion propaganda has been the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, now paying a dividend of 28 per cent. The directors, however, have been firmly resisting the agitation, though not without considerable trouble. Strange to say, this agitation for expansion of capital is most conspicuous in the Stock Exchange, which are no more than mediums between buyers and sellers, and where bigger capital can hardly be expected to increase transactions. Clearly the object is to produce gambling in shares.

## THE WORLD ON RATIONS.

MR. HOOVER'S TASK.

(BY AN AMERICAN FRIEND.)

When President Wilson looked around for the man to fill one of the hardest jobs in the war, his choice fell upon Mr. Herbert Hoover, and he forthwith made him Food Controller of America.

The fact that Mr. Hoover was in London, that he was already chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and that he was already successfully feeding seven millions of Belgians and over two millions of French in territory occupied by the enemy did not in the least deter the President in making up his mind.

Mr. Hoover happened to be the one man for the job, and therefore he was put into it, and it is to him that the Allies must now look to provide the food necessary to victory, just as they look to supply arms, munitions, and equipment to assure the domination of the enemy's military forces.

No man knows quite so well as Mr. Hoover all the intricate details of rationing and all the complex problems of feeding people by the million. He was the first food controller in Europe, for six years he has been faced by unprecedented difficulties in Belgium and northern France. One by one he has surmounted these until the system now in force in those countries is admitted by military and scientific experts to be one of the triumphs of the war. Lord Curzon described it as "a miracle of scientific organization," which also had the merit of being economical and unobtrusive. But the admiration of the Allies for the food controller in Europe, for the man who has been faced by such unprecedented difficulties in Belgium and northern France, is not shared in America. America's food controller in an interview.

Critical issues are being developed as rapidly as possible. The first, to provide the Allies with the whole sum of money necessary to pay for their purchases abroad, has already been arranged—within a month or American's coming into the war.

The second thing necessary is to induce the most rapid ship construction of which the American people are capable. Already, Colonel Goethals, who built the Panama Canal, has been placed in charge of ship construction in the United States and large sums of money have been placed at his disposal. The same energy and abilities which built the canal will build ships. Furthermore, every energy is being devoted to arrange co-operation in control of shipping.

The third problem is that of food supply, not only for the Allies but also for America, and that matter I have not asked to advise. The problem is one of extreme difficulty, not only constitutionally but financially, because the world, owing to the decrease in coal-power, the decrease of the harvests of France, Italy, and England, and owing to the partial failure of America's winter wheat, is faced with a period of short food supplies. There is nothing in it that cannot be overcome with management, but management based on the most rigid economy, which must penetrate into every dinner table in the whole of the Allied countries. There is no occasion for panic or hoarding; there is occasion for self-sacrifice.

Victory cannot be achieved without sacrifice. That is a truism, but it is a truism which has not yet reached the dinner tables of the well-to-do. Unless all the Allies, including my own fellow-citizens in America, are prepared to make far greater sacrifices than have so far been asked of them, there may come a day when scarcity of food supplies may rob civilisation of its complete victory.

Mr. Hoover believes that the first step to be taken is the establishment of an Allied Food Board, which can speak with one authoritative voice as to the needs of all the countries opposed to the Central Empires, and then it would be disputed to differentiate as between the needs of each Allied country, so long as those needs are separately put forward by the Food Controllers of each nation. There is reason to hope that before the war is much older an Allied Food Board will be an established fact.

There is a general impression now America has entered the war that there will be plenty of food. Anyone who could get five minutes' conversation with Mr. Hoover would be quickly disabused of this idea. The American Food Controller, from the figures now at his disposal, is convinced that while there are sufficient cereals in America to feed the people of that continent, the supplies do not begin to reach the quantities necessary for the Allies in Europe. Therefore, to enable their European partners to carry the war to a successful conclusion, the American people will not only have to increase largely their normal production of wheat but will also have to reduce their present consumption of wheat and every where possible to substitute maize. With an implicit and well-founded confidence in the patriotism of his own countrymen, Mr. Hoover believes they will do this.

The great meat-packing firms of America have already turned over their organisations and their whole vast interests voluntarily to the Food Board, of which Mr. Hoover is chairman, and have undertaken to operate without profit. Other interests vital to the production and distribution of food in America are likely to follow suit. Before many weeks are over Mr. Hoover believes that, thanks to his measures in which he is confident his countrymen and countrywomen will gladly acquiesce, there will be assured sufficient supplies from America to carry over the Allies, with rigid economy, until the next harvest.

The American Council of National Defence, according to recent cables, are likely to recommend the complete prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor throughout the United States. This, in itself, will free an enormous bulk of grain for England, France, and Italy. There at once arises

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## THE FIRST TANKS.

EVOLUTION FROM A BRITISH PLOUGHING MACHINE.

How the fighting tank was evolved from a ploughing machine is described by Mr. J. W. Cremon, of Messrs. William Foster & Co., Lincoln.

The Foster Prairie Engine, with an addition to its power and some changes, was introduced to Army work in the Transport Department. It had huge travelling wheels. Twelve months of the war had passed before its possibilities in battle were considered.

A plan was submitted by the firm to the authorities, who gave permission to go on. In the preparation of further plans and specifications and the sifting of innumerable ideas many laborious hours, many all-night sittings were spent. Materials were gathered, and two uncouth monsters gradually took shape in the workshop.

**TRIALS AT DEAD OF NIGHT.**

Trials followed—first in an ordinary Lincolnshire bog field; then at dead of night, up a slippery hillside and over a trench, shell crater, and barbed wire.

Everyone that mattered there, says Mr. Preston, "seemed satisfied that there was ample promise in this new invention, and a very disagreeable surprise in store for the enemy. The real official trial, however, was for other times, at a spot 'somewhere in England'."

Secretly the two tanks were conveyed to the official trial ground. Mechanics, drivers, and handymen went from the works, their lips sealed as to their destination.

"The ground chosen," continues Mr. Preston, "might have been taken *en bloc* from the worst part of the war zone in Belgium or France. There were hills and hollows, trenches, barbed wire, parapets, all of the latest and most fiendish type. The ground was worked into a thick puddle in some places. The keen, critical eyes of British and French military officials were watching."

"At the word of command away went the two tanks, clearing the trenches, crushing down the parapets, scarcely deigning to notice the barbed wire, through the puddled clay. So continued these trials for several days, with still more officials to watch and criticise, but all agreed that the invention, or evolution, of the tanks was an undoubted success."

**WORKMEN IN THE SECRET.**

Official instructions were given for a large number of tanks to be constructed and ready for action by a certain time. "All at full pressure!" was the motto," he says. "Military officials addressed the workmen to encourage them to do their utmost. Workmen were taken into the confidence of the works officials with a view to keeping up the pace."

"Heavy loads of material came by passenger trains to save time; other loads poured in by motor-lorry. As the tanks were completed they were sent off, in secret, to 'somewhere in England' to mobilise and get their crews. Weeks went by without a word of what had become of them."

But at last Mr. Preston saw "Brilliant British Victory" on the contents bill of an evening paper and eagerly paid his half-penny. In the stop-press column was a despatch from Sir Douglas Haig briefly reporting an important advance on September 15th, finishing with the statement: "In this attack we used a new type of heavy armoured car which has been of great assistance." Fuller reports confirmed the news of the success of the tanks.

On October 21st Mr. Montagu wrote to Mr. Tritton, managing director of Messrs. Foster & Co.:—"I should like, as Minister of Munitions, to convey to you personally my thanks for the very notable share which you have taken in the production of the tanks. I understand that you were mainly responsible, with the assistance of Major W. G. Wilson, for working out the mechanical design, and that the great success which has been achieved was made possible by your whole-hearted assistance and expert knowledge and advice."

The question:—If Americans who are from three to six thousand miles distant from the scene of action are willing to give up their beer and spirits so that their comrades in Europe shall not go hungry, what will they think if the brewing industry of this country is continued? An appreciable percentage of the grain imported into the United Kingdom goes towards the manufacture of alcoholic liquors. Sacrifice demands sacrifice.

Although he has kept millions of people in Belgium and Northern France alive by intricate methods of rationing, Mr. Hoover is not a believer in what he terms the "ironclad card system." Unless driven to the last necessity of national extremity he is convinced that voluntary methods, combined with control of the food supplies so far as the retail dealer, will enable a nation to keep its stomach fairly well filled. In the possibility of feeding the population in the United Kingdom by issuing food tickets to all households, or, worse still, to all individuals, Mr. Hoover sees the establishment of a huge bureaucratic machine with many inequalities and without compensating saving.

In Belgium, where the problem of distribution is in some respects simpler, about 55,000 volunteers of 50,000 super employees are daily employed with a view to the distribution of rations to a population of 10 millions. An army of about 400,000 would be required to do the same work in the United Kingdom.

America's new Food Controller is under no misapprehension as to the difficulties he has to face. Neither does he entertain any illusions as to the fate that the average nation metes out to its Food Controller. "After trying most experiments and studying all others," he said with a smile, "I have come to the conclusion that the only real solution is to be found in St. Matthew, chapter 13, in the miraculous feeding of the multitude on the seven loaves and the few little fishes." *Daily Mail.*

## THE CROWN AGENTS.

Another monopoly likely to be abolished by the war is that of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, says the *Singapore Free Press*. From time immemorial, almost, the ways of the body, which had the buying of all materials for the Governments of all the Colonies have been the subject of ridicule and adverse criticism. The writer remembers on one occasion the late Mr. Thomas Shelford, then whom no member of the Legislative Council had a sharper tongue, was pointing out the absurdity of having Agents at home to purchase things that could be got locally with greater advantage, and, as an instance, an incident for sarongs for one of the hospitals, which, according to the inflexible rule, had to be ordered through the Crown Agents. They did not know what sarongs were, and sent out a consignment of red flannel petticoats, "fit emblems of the department," as Mr. Shelford caustically concluded.

A movement for the encouragement of Empire industries passed a resolution in favour of nothing but Empire-made commodities should be bought by Government departments and no contract made except with British firms. Copies of the resolution were sent out to all the Colonies, including the Federated Malay States. The reply of Selangor seems to indicate that there is still some dissatisfaction with the system of the Crown Agents for the Colonies purchasing all goods, if one may judge from the tone of the answer, which reads: Selangor.—It is the practice of the local Government to endeavour to obtain goods only from British firms, but as the Crown Agents for the Colonies—over whom the local Government has no control—place the orders for the goods, it is not possible to ensure that the Trade and Industry Committee approach the Colonial Office with the view of the Crown Agents being instructed to adhere strictly to the Resolution in making purchases for the Governments of the various Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

## SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated June 6th, state:—

Since our last report our market was quiet up to 31st of May, but on the 1st of June prices were rising very quickly in sympathy with Hongkong and Singapore markets and also in consequence of a decrease in the arrivals of paddy.

We are not able to offer any opinion as to the prospects of our market as the situation in the future will depend upon the demand. It is very likely that the holders of stocks of paddy in the interior will not sell before October if the prices do not seem satisfactory to them.

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st January up till the 29th May is 522,476 tons against 565,450 tons in 1916.

We quote to-day:—White Rice, No. 2 Sifted Japan quality, Hongkong, \$3.75 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, for June shipment.

## BIG EXTENSION OF JAPANESE STEEL WORKS PROPOSED.

The Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce has asked for an appropriation of several million yen in the Budget for the proposed enlargement of the iron and steel foundry at Yedamitsu, in Kyushu. It is desired to increase the production to 600,000 tons of steel and 400,000 tons of pig-iron. The work will be spread over four years, the appropriation being as follows:—1917, ¥8,615,160; 1918, ¥7,244,820; 1919, ¥7,419,780; 1920, ¥6,815,720.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## COMMENDATION.

P.-c. (R) 204 Lam Kwai Yien is commended by the Captain Superintendent of Police for his courageous action in effecting an arrest at great personal danger.

This is the second time this constable has been commended.

PARADES, CENTRAL 5.45 P.M.

Monday, June 18th.—Whole of No. 3 Company.

Tuesday, June 19th.—Recruits of all Companies. Also Ambulance Platoon.

Wednesday, June 20th.—Whole of No. 2 Company.

Thursday, June 21st.—Recruits of all Companies.

Friday, June 22nd.—Whole of No. 1 Company.

Helmet will be worn on all the above parades. Those not yet fitted with same must wear caps and covers.

The Chief Inspector (Musketry) will inspect all rifles and cleaning gear on these parades.

(Ed.) F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (H.).

## GREEK GOVERNMENT IN DIFFICULTIES.

The King of Greece recently received a denunciation of shipowners who handed to him a memorandum embodying a protest against the taxation of their profits as proposed by the Government.

The Government's position is becoming most difficult in view of the questions, such as that of the armed bands in the neutral zone and others, which are constantly forming the subject of *Ententes dimarches*. To the Government's many difficulties are added those of a financial order, arising from the loss of revenue in the parts of Greece occupied by the Venizelists. This revenue was devoted to the armaments of the army.

The torpedoing of ships like the *Nestor*, requisitioned by the Government, and under its guarantee insured by the National Bank, constitute a huge loss, which is an additional burden on the Government.







## INTIMATIONS

**THEATRE ROYAL.**  
HONGKONG.

LAST NIGHT!  
TO-NIGHT!

FAREWELL VISIT.

**MAURICE E. BANDMAN**  
Presents  
**THE**  
**BANDMAN OPERA CO.**  
(1917).

In the following London Successes:

TO-NIGHT!

June 15th.

LAST AND FAREWELL  
PERFORMANCE

"HIGH JINKS."

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.  
PRICES AS USUAL.

COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M. [729]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF  
HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of  
**ABDULLAH HANIBHAY**, late  
of Bombay, in the Empire of India,  
deceased.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the  
Court has, by virtue of Section 56 of The  
Probate Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made  
an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims  
to or against the above Estate to the 28th day  
of June, 1917.

All Creditors and Claimants are hereby required  
to send their Claims to the Underigned by the  
above date.

Dated the 6th day of June, 1917.

G. HASTINGS,

Administrator.

S. Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong. [733]

NOTICE.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER.

**ARCHIE WONGWAI**, expert mechanic  
from his factory, Dayton, Ohio, is now  
in charge of the Cash Register business in  
Southern China.

**AMERICAN TRADING CO.,**

General Agents,

**HONTZ & Co., Ltd.,**

Representatives,

144, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong. [866]

**RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY  
LOAN 1917.**

**Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN** is  
opened at **THE RUSSO-ASIATIC  
BANK**, Hongkong, from date to the 28th June,  
1917.

The price of issue is 85 per cent.  
The Loan is free of Income Tax and other  
taxations.

The Loan is issued for 55 years and will be  
redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning  
in December, 1922.

The Loan may be reimbursed at par after the  
28th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 19th  
March and the 28th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 28th  
March, 1917—interest from that date to be added  
to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for  
Russian Exchanges.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free  
of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be for-  
warded free of postal expenses.

The Bank is ready to give every facility to  
subscribers in the shape of advances against the  
Bonds.

G. TIEDALL,

Manager. [608]

G. R.

NOTICE.

**ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian**  
desiring to leave the Colony should apply  
in person at the **CENTRAL POLICE STATION**  
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M.  
to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Pass-  
ports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who  
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days  
are required to Register themselves under the  
**REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.**

Forms of Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at  
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not  
exceeding \$50. [745]

WANTED.

**CHINESE CLERK** with good knowledge  
of English and Office experience.  
Apply stating salary required to—  
"X.Y.Z."

Case of "Daily Press" Office.

## AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE** Undersigned has received instruc-  
tions from the Liquidators of  
Messrs. JAMES & Co. in pursuance of an  
order of the Hongkong Government to  
sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon)  
on **TUESDAY**, the 31st day of July,  
1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,  
the **VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTY** situate at The Peak, Hong-  
kong, and being **RURAL BUILDING  
LOT No. 19.**

In One Lot.

The Property Consists of:—  
The piece or parcel of ground and  
premises known as "Lyaholt," 104, The  
Peak, situate near Mount Gough, in the  
Colony of Hongkong, with an area of  
134,033 square feet and registered in the  
Land Office as Rural Building Lot  
No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired res-  
idue of a term of 75 years created therein  
by an indenture of Crown Lease dated  
the 23rd day of April, 1890.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$35.00.  
For further particulars and conditions  
of sale apply to—  
Messrs. WILKINSON & CRIST,  
Solicitors for the Liquidators,  
or to the Undersigned,  
GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer. [607]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE** Undersigned has received instruc-  
tions from the Liquidator of  
Messrs. WITKES & Co. in pursuance of an  
order of the Hongkong Government to  
sell by public auction at 12 o'clock  
(Noon) on **MONDAY**, the 27th day of  
August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell  
Street, Hongkong,  
All the piece of ground situate at  
Yau-mat, Kowloon, in the Colony of  
Hongkong, and registered in the Land  
Office as **KOWLOON INLAND LOT No.  
909.**

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of  
ground abutting on Battery Street and  
Fourth Street (near the Prays) in Kow-  
loon and contains an area of 4,000  
square feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired res-  
idue of a term of 75 years created  
therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease  
dated the 4th day of May, 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$30.

For further particulars and conditions  
of sale apply to—  
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,  
Solicitors for the Liquidator,  
or to the Undersigned,  
GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917. [683]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

**THE FRANK WATERHOUSE STEAM-  
SHIP LINE.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

**THE Steamship**

"**BANKOKU MARU**,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees  
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all  
Goods are being landed at their risk into the  
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns  
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves  
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th inst. at 5 P.M.  
will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will  
be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas,  
on 15th inst. at 10 A.M. Claims against the  
steamer must be presented within 10 days of  
arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in  
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
**JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & Co., Ltd.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1917. [741]

**KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART  
MAATSCHAPPY.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

**THE Steamship**

"**YAN WAERWYCK**"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees  
of Cargo by her are notified that all  
Goods are being landed at their risk into the  
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns  
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the  
wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th inst. will be  
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will  
be examined on the 15th inst. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be present-  
ed in writing within 10 days after arrival of  
Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the  
undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LLOYD,**  
Agents.

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Tuesday, 31st July.—

Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Pro-

perty from the Liquidators of Messrs.

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Geo. P. Lambert.

Monday, 13th Aug.—

3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Pro-

perty at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes

& Hough.

Monday, 27th Aug.—

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**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG 15th JUNE, 1917.

## EXIT KING CONSTANTINE

KING CONSTANTINE'S duplicity has cost  
him his throne at last. No impartial  
observer who glances back over the events  
of the past two years in Greece can deny  
that the Allies have shown an extraordi-  
nary degree of patience and forbearance  
towards this royal hypocrite. Masking  
his German sympathies under the pro-  
fession of concern for the welfare of the  
country over which he ruled, he has been  
guilty of innumerable acts of treachery  
towards the Powers to which he owed his  
crown. Circumstances, such as the des-  
tation by the enemy of Serbia, Mon-  
tenegro, and Roumania, unfortunately  
conspired to enable him to offer plausible  
excuses for his attitude, but those cir-  
cumstances were largely the consequences  
of his own dishonourable actions. By his  
shameful betrayal of Serbia, on the pre-  
text that the Greco-Serbian treaty of  
defence did not contemplate anything  
more than a war amongst the Balkan  
States, he deliberately played into  
the hands of the Central European  
Powers, and when, too late, the  
Allies came to the rescue at the  
invitation of M. VENIZELLOS, the Premier  
of Greece, he succeeded in seriously ham-  
pering their movements. Again, by his  
reputation of M. VENIZELLOS' engagement  
to land troops in Gallipoli for the pur-  
pose of co-operating with the naval attack  
on the Dardanelles—a reputation that  
was based on the ground, first, that the  
proposed force was inadequate and, then,  
when the number was increased, that  
its withdrawal would expose Greece to  
the danger of attack from Bulgaria—he  
robbed the Allies at a critical moment  
of support that might have been  
sufficient to turn the scales in their  
favour and change the whole com-  
plexion of the war. Had the Dar-  
danelles operations been successful,

Turkey would have received a mortal  
wound; Russia could have been  
kept supplied with munitions all the year  
round; Bulgaria would not have ranged  
herself against the Allies; and Germany's  
Berlin-Baghdad scheme would have col-  
lapsed like a house of cards. Further to  
aid the plans of his brother-in-law, the  
KAISER, KING CONSTANTINE permitted the  
surrender of two forts in Greek territory  
with their arms, ammunition and troops,  
to invading German-Bulgarian forces,  
and prevented the advance of General  
SARRAIL'S force in Macedonia by threaten-  
ing it from the rear. The guarantees of  
good faith which the King then promised,  
on the understanding that Greece should  
be allowed to maintain her "neutrality,"  
he subsequently evaded on the plea that  
the Government declined to sanction them,  
though the members of the Government  
at that time were merely his puppets.

A small force was therefore landed at  
the Piræus and marched to Athens,  
where, despite the King's assurance that  
no disturbances were to be apprehended,  
it found itself surrounded by 25,000  
Greeks and fired upon with machine-guns  
and rifles. The outrages committed in  
Athens were repeated in the provinces,  
and strenuous efforts were made to  
assemble a strong royalist army in the  
Larissa region with the object of falling  
on the rear of General SARRAIL'S Army  
simultaneously with a German-Bulgarian  
attack. Amends corresponding to the  
gravity of these outrages were demanded  
by the Allies, and, ultimately, under  
the pressure of a blockade, they were  
reluctantly conceded. The usual evasions,  
however, were practised, and the measures  
which the Allies deemed necessary for  
their future security were only partially  
carried out. The Government, we are  
told, haggled over questions as if the  
Allies and Greece were two high contract-  
ing parties discussing the details of a  
treaty. Above all, the Government did  
not take the least step against the Ger-  
mans and Germanophiles in the kingdom.  
German officers continued to frequent the  
Palace clandestinely and to be received  
by the Heads of the Civil and Military  
administrations. Moreover, from Athens  
irregular bands were organised under  
officers of the Regular Army, which, in  
order to maintain communications with  
Albania, infested the neutral zone and  
had innumerable affrays with French  
troops. These matters were brought to  
the notice of the Greek Government, but  
no satisfaction could be obtained. The  
Allies were therefore obliged to insist on  
more complete guarantees for the safety  
of their Eastern Army; for the restora-  
tion of unity in the Kingdom, which  
has been divided into two hostile  
camps for some time past; and for  
the proper observance of the Constitu-  
tion, which KING CONSTANTINE has  
trampled upon in order to serve his own  
ends. It is obvious that under such con-  
ditions there could no longer be any room  
in Greece for KING CONSTANTINE. Happi-  
ly, he has been prevailed upon to abdicate  
in favour of his second son, ALEXANDROS,  
who will attain his twenty-fourth year  
in August. KING CONSTANTINE'S reign  
has been a short and troubled one,  
for it was only in 1913 that he  
ascended the throne upon the assassina-  
tion of his father, whose election took  
place in 1893 under the directing guidance  
of Great Britain, France, and Russia,  
the three Powers which guaranteed the  
independence of Greece in 1830.

There was a large attendance at the  
Whist Drive held



# THE WAR.

## GREAT AIR RAID ON LONDON. HEAVY CASUALTIES.

### THE SITUATION IN GREECE. ALLIED MILITARY ACTIVITY.

#### AMERICAN ARMED VESSEL SUBMARINED.

##### Franco-Belgian Front.

###### LATEST CABLES.

###### BRITISH FRONT.

###### TOTAL BRITISH CAPTURES.

LONDON, June 13th.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our total captures since 7th June are now 7,342, including 145 officers, 47 guns, 242 machine-guns, and 60 trench-mortars.

We drove off a raiding party this morning north-westward of Lens.

We brought down yesterday three German aeroplanes and drove down two others.

Our anti-aeroplanes shot down one German aeroplane inside our lines. All our machines returned.

###### EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, June 13th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off a counter-attack against the positions we gained yesterday morning astride the Souchez River.

We repulsed raiders north-eastward of Richebourg-Lavoue.

We successfully raided eastward of Leverguier, north-eastward of Lagnicourt, westward of La Bassée, and north-eastward of Neuve Chapelle.

##### Aerial Activities.

###### LATEST CABLES.

###### ALLIED AIR ATTACK.

AMSTERDAM, June 14th.

The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung states that during the night of the 4th June several squadrons of enemy airmen bombed places between the Moselle and the Saar.

At one place the Burgomaster and his wife were killed.

##### AIR RAID ON LONDON.

Mr. Bonar Law, in the House of Commons, stated he estimated that the number of killed was between 80 and 90, and that 400 were injured.

##### OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST.

LATER.

It is officially announced that the casualties in the air raid now total 65 men, 16 women and 24 children killed, and 223 men, 122 women, and 94 children injured. There was no military or naval damage.

##### SCHOOL-CHILDREN KILLED.

LONDON, June 14th.

Considering the shower of bombs, including aerial torpedoes, in the populous districts, there were some miraculous escapes. For instance, tenements inhabited by at least 2,600, had thousands of windows unashed, and the roadway was holed, etc., but there was not a single fatality.

Bombs fell on a school without exploding. Also, in the vicinity of another school, where the children, marshalled in the yard on the alarm being given, kept singing while the raid was in progress. All escaped scathless, but there were harrowing scenes at an East End school, where a bomb penetrated the roof, killing a girl on the top floor, several boys in the senior class on the next floor, and then exploded in the infant room on the ground floor, scattering 64 infants, and reducing the forms and tables to a chaotic mass. Two women teachers were not injured, but, covered with blood, they worked heroically recovering the dead and injured. Many of the latter were limbless.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, June 13th.

An official report states:—About fifteen hostile aeroplanes were heard crossing the Essex coast, passing in the vicinity of the Nore about eleven o'clock this morning. They proceeded towards London, separating when they had covered half the distance.

The raiders attacked and bombed the East End of London.

Reports of the casualties and damage have not yet been received.

The anti-aeroplanes came into action. A large number of aeroplanes are still pursuing.

LATER.

London was bathed in sunshine, but there was a slight haze when the raiders arrived.

Although they flew at an immense height, three could be seen with the naked eye just underneath a cluster of tiny smokeclouds from the bursting shrapnel. They were making towards the east.

The first announcement of the presence of the raiders was a terrific explosion, equalling a Zeppelin bomb. Then, apparently the gunners spied the enemy, for a tremendous gunfire ensued.

##### THAIN BOMBED.

Crowds in the streets watched the raiders without the slightest panic.

A member of Reuter's staff, arriving at a London station, found a train bombed, the fore part of which was blazing. Some station buildings were wrecked.

##### REUTER OBSERVES EFFECTS ON CITY PIGEONS.

The city pigeons were stupefied by the explosions and flew in drunken spasms among the chimney pots.

LAW COURTS "CARRY ON."

Mr. Justice Darling, sitting in the Law Court, heard the raid and remarked:—"I think we are as safe here as we should be anywhere."

Counsel, acquiescing, coolly proceeded. Residents in South London watched an English aeroplane in a thrilling duel.

They heard the chaser's machine-guns operating.

Eastern suburbanites witnessed the great chase of the raiders towards the coast by large numbers of British machines.

HIS MAJESTY PROCEEDS WITH INVESTITURE.

His Majesty the King, who was holding an investiture at Buckingham Palace, calmly proceeded throughout the raid, which was typical of the attitude of all London, where the entire absence of panic was most remarkable.

Subsequently His Majesty the King visited the raided area, where he was given an enthusiastic reception.

##### HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby stated that so far 49 people had been killed and 200 injured in the air raid. He feared that these figures would be exceeded. As far as he knew, no damage of military consequence was done.

According to rumour, we had been successful to a certain extent in dealing with the raiders.

##### OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

It is officially announced that bombs first dropped on the outskirts of East London at 11.30, and then numerous bombs fell in rapid succession in the East End. One fell on a railway station, hitting an incoming train. Seven people were killed and seventeen injured here. Another fell on a school, killing ten children and injuring fifty.

A number of warehouses were damaged by fires.

The casualties so far reported in the London area are 41 killed and 121 injured, but the final figures may be greater.

A few bombs also dropped near the North Foreland and on the opposite bank of the Thames, where four people were injured.

The raid lasted for fifteen minutes.

The London guns engaged the raiders, while many aeroplanes, naval and military, went up as soon as the enemy was reported off the coast. Several engagements occurred, but the results are at present uncertain.

##### CASUALTIES IN THE CITY.

LATER.

Mr. Bonar Law stated, in the House of Commons, that as far as is known, twelve or fifteen enemy aeroplanes crossed the coast at the North Foreland and proceeded across Essex, straight to London. Two bombs were reported to have been dropped near the North Foreland and bombs began to drop in the East End of London at twenty-four minutes past eleven, and 18 fell in the City. The casualties in the City so far ascertained are 31 killed and 67 injured. All the anti-aeroplanes in London were brought into action and large numbers of aeroplanes went up in pursuit. The casualties in the metropolitan area are not yet known, but it is regretted that a Council school, in the East End, was hit, and 10 children were killed and 50 injured. So far, it is only definitely known that one raider was brought down.

Violent artillery defence.

Four German aeroplanes reached London flying at least at a height of 18,000 feet. They looked as specks flashing like silver.

Heavy and light guns opened a tremendous fire at the raiders, which apparently separated over the East End, but reclosed when over the north side of the river. All the time they were closely followed by the bursting shrapnel, which appeared like balls of cotton-wool.

Eye-witnesses are remarking upon the good shooting at a most difficult target.

The artillery fire shook buildings violently and rattled the windows.

There was a great rush of city workers, men and women, towards the roofs, which never before accommodated such numbers. Others ran into the streets sight-seeing.

ITALIANS BOMB DURAZZO.

ROME, June 13th.

Numerous Italian aeroplanes successively bombed Durazzo, damaging military and naval works.

Naval Activities.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

###### AMERICAN VESSEL SUBMARINED.

WASHINGTON, June 13th.

A German submarine sank the American armed steamer *Petrolite*.

Twenty of the crew landed in two boats. The remainder of the crew are missing.

General.

##### LATEST CABLES.

###### A PERIPATETIC GERMAN DIPLOMAT.

AMSTERDAM, June 14th.

The German diplomat von Henting has returned to Berlin from a political mission extending over two years in Australasia.

The diplomat visited Persia, Afghanistan, Turkistan and China, returning via North America and Norway.

The *Volks Zeitung* of Berlin states that von Henting had an important diplomatic mission to the Amir. The political, economic and scientific details of the mission will certainly arouse the deepest interest when they can be published after the war.

##### FRANCE HONOURS LATE MAJOR REDMOND.

LONDON, June 14th.

The French Government has conferred the Legion of Honour upon the late Major Redmond.

##### FOOD CONTROLLER'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, June 14th.

It is stated that Lord Rothermere will be appointed Food Controller.

##### MUNITIONS EXPLOSION.

LONDON, June 14th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that there was a serious munitions explosion at Ashton-under-Lyne, and that there were numerous casualties.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### ABDICATION OF KING CONSTANTINE.

##### GREEK PREMIER'S NOTE TO M. JONNART.

ATHENS, June 13th.

The Premier's Note to M. Jonnart is as follows:—"Your Excellency having demanded the abdication of King Constantine and the designation of a successor, the Premier notifies your Excellency that His Majesty, solicitous as ever and solely in the interests of Greece, has decided to leave the country with the Crown Prince, and His Majesty designates his son Alexander as His Majesty's successor."

##### CONSTANTINE GOES TO SWITZERLAND.

PARIS, June 13th.

Ex-King Constantine has indicated that he is going to Switzerland *via* Italy.

##### THE FINAL PROCEEDINGS.

LATER.

M. Jonnart interviewed M. Zaimis, the Premier, and demanded on behalf of the Protecting Powers the abdication of King Constantine and the designation of a successor other than the Crown Prince.

M. Zaimis replied that he recognised the disinterestedness of the Powers, whose sole aim was to reconstitute the unity of Greece under the *agis* of the Constitution.

M. Zaimis promised to convey King Constantine's decision after a meeting of the Crown Council, consisting of former Premiers.

The Allied troops have been placed at the disposal of M. Jonnart, with orders not to land until the King has announced his decision.

After the meeting of the Crown Council M. Zaimis announced that King Constantine had decided to abdicate.

##### RECEPTION OF NEWS IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, June 13th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced the abdication of King Constantine, amid loud cheers, in favour of his second son, Alexander, who has taken the oath as King.

Mr. Lynch:—What does the Government expect to gain by the abdication of the King when the same names will be perpetuated under another name?

Mr. Bonar Law:—We hope to gain a restored Constitutional Government representative of the whole of Greece.

Mr. Swift McNeill protested against King Constantine's having been allowed to nominate his successor.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that it was wrong to say that King Constantine had nominated his successor.

##### FRENCH ENTER LARISSA.

PARIS, June 14th.

An official report states that the French cavalry entered Larissa at six o'clock on Tuesday morning.

##### MORE TROOPS LANDED.

LONDON, June 13th.

A message received in Paris from Athens states that troops have landed and are encamped in the Piræus by agreement between M. Jonnart and the Government. There has been no incident.

##### BRITISH WAR CABINET.

LONDON, June 13th.

The *Manchester Guardian* is responsible for the statement that the Right Hon. J. C. Smuts will join the War Cabinet.

##### AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

BOULOGNE, June 13th.

General Pershing and Staff, of the American Expeditionary Forces, have arrived.

PARIS, June 14th.

General Pershing has arrived.

##### BRITISH CABINET MINISTER IN PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, June 14th.

The Right Hon. Arthur Henderson addressed four thousand soldiers and explained the British point of view.

Mr. Henderson had a splendid reception.

##### RUSSIAN REGIMENTS MUTINY.

PETROGRAD, June 13th.

Following upon orders for the reorganisation of one of the armies on the Roumanian front, three regiments mutinied and arrested their Colonel and seven officers. One regiment, refusing to proceed anywhere, was surrounded by a Division of Cavalry, two battalions of infantry, a battery of artillery, a squadron of armoured cars and a number of aeroplanes.

As the mutineers were dilatory in handing over the ring-leaders, infantry and cavalry entered the village, whereupon the mutineers submitted unconditionally. Four officers who were the ring-leaders were rescued with difficulty from the loyal troops, and sent to the Headquarters of the Regiment and then marched off to a new sector.

##### RUSSIAN MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

PETROGRAD, June 13th.

General Dineking, ex-Chief of the General Staff, has been appointed to Supreme Command on the Western Front, in succession to General Gourko.

##### FRANCE'S REPLY TO RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, June 13th.

The French reply to the Russian Proclamation of the 9th April has been published.

The reply states:—France, relying upon the sentiments of her old and loyal ally, rejoices that there will be a full community of ideas by the Russian Government and people on the subject of the war. France does not dream of oppressing any people, but is resolved that the world be destroyed and the authors of the crimes punished. France was forced to fight in defence of her liberty, and means to secure the release and the return of her faithful provinces in Alsace-Lorraine. France will fight with her allies till their territorial right and independence are restored, the full indemnities for the inhuman ravages paid, and the indispensable guarantees against a recurrence of the horrors obtained.

##### BETTER NEWS FROM RUSSIAN FRONT.

PETROGRAD, June 13th.

M. Kerensky, interviewed on his return from the front, said that the spirit of the troops is generally good. Fraternisation with the enemy is almost stamped out, while desertions now excite general condemnation among the soldiers, who demand the severest punishment. Therefore the transport of the reinforcements and supplies to the front is proceeding smoothly.

##### BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, June 13th.

The Admiralty announce that the arrivals for the week were 2,797, and the departures 2,822. Twenty-two vessels over 1,600 tons and 10 under were sunk. Twenty-three vessels were unsuccessfully attacked, and six fishing-boats were sunk.

The increase in the sinkings is to be expected, and is attributed to the return of the submarines, which were refitting. Hence no depression has been caused by the returns, which are still below those of the enemy's most active weeks.

##### STORY OF A SEA FIGHT.

COPENHAGEN, June 13th.

A ship which has arrived on the Arkoe coast of Gothland reports a naval battle near Hæradskær.

##### DESTROYERS ENCOUNTER GERMAN SUBMARINE.

LONDON, June 13th.

This morning's report of a sea fight is possibly explained by news of an encounter between British destroyers and a German submarine near Christiania. Fishermen believe that the latter was hit.

##### THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

MADRID, June 13th.

The political situation remains critical. Newspapers generally regard the present Ministry as a stop gap.

Certain mutterings are audible suggestive of a coming storm capable of wrecking some of the existing institutions. Although the military element is at present in the background it keeps up a latent activity.

##### SOUTH AFRICA CROPS.

CAPE TOWN, June 13th.

The Imperial Government is taking over the surplus crop of South African maize at 14/3 per bag.

Sir Thomas William Smartt, in the Assembly, stated that, with a view to assisting the Imperial Government to prosecute the war, the Union Government should not insist upon such an extremely good bargain for the South African farmer. He emphasised that it was due to the protection of the British Navy that the British ships were able to take away the maize.

General Louis Botha declared that the price was not too high. He believed that if the Imperial Government had not stepped in the farmers would have received only the poorest prices from speculators. Moreover, the price in England would have been much higher.

##### ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

ROME, June 13th.

During the week ended June 10th, 687 ships entered and 398 departed. Five Italian steamers and five small sailing vessels were lost.

##### BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, June 12th.

The British trade returns for the past month show that imports increased by £3,327,726 and exports decreased by £3,587,165 compared with May of last year.

##### MR. BONAR LAW'S SON A PRISONER.

LONDON, June 13th.

The Vatican states that Mr. Bonar Law's second son, recently reported killed, is a prisoner with the Turks.

##### BRITISH ARMY IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, June 13th.

It is officially stated that the health of the whole of the British Forces in Mesopotamia is satisfactory. There is an ample supply at the hospitals and no deficiency of nurses has been reported.

##### INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

##### GOVERNMENT'S COMPREHENSIVE PLANS.

LONDON, June 13th.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his address to the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the industrial unrest, said there were many suggestions regarding the causes of unrest, including the hours of labour, Trade Union regulations, complaints of action of employers or foremen, also the administration of the Munitions Act, dear food and profiteering, and hardships connected with the efforts to maintain the Army. All such questions must be thoroughly investigated, but the Government did not propose to await the report of the Commissioners before dealing with certain things. The Ministry of Munitions were at present engaged on important negotiations with the Society of Amalgamated Engineers on the subject of the Munitions Act, certain sections of which were perhaps not so necessary now that most of the industries of the country were being used for Government purposes. We shall also certainly not await the report of the Commissioners before dealing with the high price of food and alleged profiteering.

The Government has already started a most searching investigation on that subject, and it is hoped very shortly to make proposals which will very substantially reduce the cost of some necessities of life. It was essential above all that the Commission's recommendations should be made at the earliest practicable date—within three weeks rather than three months, but at any rate by the first week of July.

Replying to Mr. Clynes, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Commissioners might enquire into the matter of profiteering and say whether they thought the Government was going far enough. He did not doubt that the Government would announce the result of its enquiries before the Commissioners completed their investigations.

##### SILVER.

LONDON, June 13th.

Silver is quoted 39 1/8. There is practically nothing offering, and the market is steady.

##### OBITUARY.

##### BRIGADIER ST. JOHN FANCOURT.

LONDON, June 13th.

The death of Brigadier St. John Fancourt is announced.

##### FAMOUS PIANIST'S DEATH.

NEW YORK, June 13th.

The death of Teresa Carreno, the famous pianist, is announced.

##### CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

##### PREMIER LOSES SUPPORT BY DISSOLVING PARLIAMENT.

PEKING, June 13th.

The President, by dissolving Parliament, has lost the support of the Kuomintang and Young China Party.

Chang-shun is due to arrive at Peking at ten o'clock on Thursday morning. He has asked for an escort on the railway.

##### PRESIDENT WILL RESIGN WHEN NORMAL CONDITIONS ARE RESTORED.

SHANGHAI, June 14th.

A Presidential mandate issued on the 12th inst. dissolves Parliament and orders new elections to take place immediately.

The President accepts the resignation of Wu Ting-fang, and appoints Chiang Chao-tung, acting Premier, until Li King-shi takes the post.



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OR ORDINARY COUGH,  
you will find in this famous remedy  
a powerful power that is simply  
unparalleled.  
It is a  
CURE FOR ASTHMA

**KEATING'S**  
WORM TABLETS  
Keating's Worm Tablets are a  
powerful and reliable remedy for  
all cases of intestinal worms,  
whether in children or adults.  
It is a  
CURE FOR WORMS

**CHAPOTEAU'S**  
MORRHUOL  
Superior to Emulsions or Cod  
Liver Oil.  
Each tiny Morrhual capsule  
represents the medicinal value of a  
teaspoonful of oil.  
Recommended at the Paris Acad-  
emy of Medicine, for loss of  
appetite and flesh, to patients with  
consumptive tendencies.  
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.  
Sold by all Chemists.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY**  
THERAPION No. 1  
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THERAPION No. 100

ON SALE  
A TABLE OF THE  
RATES OF EXCHANGE  
AT HONGKONGDEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY  
On the Day preceding the Departure of  
the English Mail from the Year of the  
Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free  
Coinage of SilverRATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD  
LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900),  
and other Useful Information.On Sale at the "Daily Press" Office  
or Local Booksellers.

## FOOD PRICES IN HONGKONG.

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RETAIL  
PRICES.

1. Flour:—		
(a.) First Grade.	per bag of 50 lbs.	4.50
	per lb.	10
(b.) Second Grade.	per bag of 50 lbs.	4.00
	per lb.	8
(c.) Third Grade.	per bag of 50 lbs.	3.50
	per lb.	7

2. Tinned Milk:—		
(a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk.	per 1 lb. tin	37
(b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk.	per 1 lb. tin	25
(c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18		
(d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin.		35
(e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin.		35
(f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.		20

3. Sugar:—		
Cube (in 6 lb. tins), per tin		1.20
Refined Crystallized, per lb.		14
Granulated, per lb.		12
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.		12
Soft, No. 2 quality, per lb.		12

4. Frozen Meat:—		
The Dairy Farm prices of frozen food		
and other stores as printed in the		
Dairy Farm price list and amend-		
ed in red ink dated the 21st day of		
February, 1915, signed by the		
Chairman and Secretary of the		
Food Committees are the maximum		
retail prices of the articles enu-		
merated in the said list. [Ap-		
proved copies can be seen either		
at the Treasury or on the premises		
of the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., in		
Wyndham Street.]		

## 5. Market Produce:—

## BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cts
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	21
Beef Prime Cut	21
Beef Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	21
Beef Roast—Shiu Ngau Yuk	21
Beef Breast—Ngau Nam Yuk	17
Beef Soup—Tong Yuk	10
Beef Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	21
Beef Steak Sirloin—Ngau Lau	23
Beef Sausages—Ngau Cheung	24
Bullock's Brains—Ngau No	10
Bullock's Tongue, fresh—Ngau	45
Bullock's Tongue, corned—	60
Ham Ngau Li	10
Bullock's Head—Ngau Tau	14
Bullock's Heart—Ngau Sam	14
Bullock's Lump, salt—Ngau	21
Kim	11
Bullock's Feet—Ngau Keuk	10
Bullock's Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	10
Bullock's Tail—Ngau Mei	13
Bullock's Liver—Ngau Kon	13
Bullock's Tripe (undressed)	06
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau	10
Wai-tau-keuk	10
Mutton Chop—Young Pei Kwai	25
Mutton Leg—Young Pei	25
Mutton Shoulder—Young	24
Shan	24
Mutton Saddle—Young On	27
Yuk	27
Pig's Chins—Chiu Chong	24
Pig's Brains—Chiu No	13
Pig's Feet—Chiu Keuk	13
Pig's Tries—Chiu Chap	15
Pig's Head—Chiu Tau	16
Pig's Heart—Chiu Sam	18
Pig's Kidneys—Chiu Yiu	11
Pig's Liver—Chiu Kon	16
Pork Chop—Chiu Pai Kwai	29
Pork Leg—Chiu Pei	30
Pork Loin—Chiu Hau Tun	30
Pork Fat or Lard—Chiu Yau	20
Sheep's Head and Feet	60
Young Tau Keuk	08
Sheep's Heart—Young Sam	12
Sheep's Kidneys—Young Yiu	12
Sheep's Liver—Young Kon	16
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chiu	22
Tsai	20
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	20
Suet, Mutton—Shang Young	25
Yau	19
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	19
Veal Sausages—Ngau Tsai	20
Cheung	20
Lard—Chiu Yau	20

## FISH.

	Cts
Barbel—Ka Yu	16
Bream—Pin Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—	15
Hoi Sin Yu	20
Carp—Li Yu	12
Catfish—Chik Yu	14
Codfish—Mun Yu	14
Crabs—Hoi	16
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	13
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	13
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	13
Eels, Fresh Water—Tam Shui	18
Yau	32
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	33
Frog—Tin Kai	40
Garoupa—Kai Kap Yu	20
Gudgeon—Tao Pak	18
Herring—Cheung Kwan Kap	18
Halibut—Wong Fa Yu	20
Loach—Wa Yu	25
Loach—Lung Ha	25
Mackerel—Chi Yu	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	20
Mullet—Tsai Yu	10
Oysters—Shang Ho	12
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	12
Perch—Tau Lo	16
Pike—Fa Yau Fong	15
Plaice—Pan Yu	25
Pomfret, black—Hak Chong	28
Pomfret, white—Pak Chong	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	10
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	12
Ronch—Chun Yu	12
Sailor—Ma Yau	12
Shark—Sha Yu	7

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTIONS.

## RECOGNITION FOR INDIA.

The following is the text of the resolutions passed by the Imperial War Conference and made public last month. Some of the matters dealt with were of a very confidential character, and it will probably not be possible to publish the Resolutions or the Debates on these subjects before the end of the war. A Blue Book will shortly be published, containing the remaining Resolutions and some of the Debates; but in view of the highly important character of the present Conference, and of the widespread interest which it has aroused, it is thought desirable to publish forthwith a brief statement respecting the work done by the Conference.

It is worthy of note that, in every case, the decision of the Conference was unanimous; on no occasion was it found necessary to take a division or to withdraw a motion because agreement could not be reached.

The Resolutions speak for themselves, and sufficiently indicate the wide range of subjects dealt with by the Conference. A few words only are necessary as regards the most interesting and important of them.

**KEYSTONE OF THE ARCH.**  
The Resolution with regard to the Constitution of the Empire was made the occasion for striking expressions by the various speakers of attachment to the monarchical institutions of the Empire and their value for the preservation of Imperial unity. In the words of one of the speakers: "The Monarchy is the keystone of the Imperial arch."

In passing the Resolution relating to Imperial Preference, the Conference desired it to be put on record that the comparative brevity of the remarks made was solely due to the fact that it had been exhaustively discussed in the Imperial War Cabinet, at which the members of the Conference had been present, and therefore practically came before the Conference as an agreed Resolution.

The Resolutions concerning the representation of India at future Imperial Conferences, and the position of natives of India in the self-governing Dominions, were marked by generous expressions of appreciation on all sides of the assistance given by India in the prosecution of the war. These observations of the Dominions Representatives and the sympathetic treatment of the subject gave the keenest satisfaction to the Representatives of India.

**THE RESOLUTIONS.**  
**India.**—That the Imperial War Conference desires to place on record its view that the resolution of the Imperial Conference of April 20th, 1917, should be modified to permit of India being fully represented at all future Imperial Conferences, and that the necessary steps should be taken to secure the assent of the various Governments in order that the next Imperial Conference may be summoned and constituted accordingly.

That the Imperial War Conference, having examined the Memorandum on the position of Indians in the Self-governing Dominions presented by the Indian representatives to the Conference, accepts the principle of reciprocity of treatment between India and the Dominions, and recommends the Memorandum to the favourable consideration of the Governments concerned.

**Defence.**—That the Admiralty be requested to work out immediately after the conclusion of the war what they consider the most effective scheme of naval defence for the Empire for the consideration of the several Governments, with such recommendations as the Admiralty consider necessary in that respect for the Empire's future security.

That this Conference, in view of the experience of the present war, calls attention to the importance of developing an adequate capacity of production of naval and military material, munitions, and supplies in all important parts of the Empire (including the Indian Ocean), and that the facilities do not presently exist, and affirms the importance of close co-operation between India, the Dominions, and the United Kingdom with this object in view.

That this Conference, recognizing the importance of assimilating as far as possible the military stores and equipment of the Imperial Forces throughout the Empire, recommends that an expert Committee, representative of the military authorities of the United Kingdom, the Dominions, and India, be appointed as early as possible to consider the various patterns in use with a view to selecting standard patterns for general adoption, as far as the special circumstances of each country admit.

This Conference is of opinion that it is desirable that the Ordnance personnel of the military organizations of the Empire should, as far as possible, be trained on the same methods and according to the same principles, and that to secure this end selected officers of the Ordnance service from all parts of the Empire should be attached for adequate periods to the Imperial Ordnance Department.

**Constitution.**—The Imperial War Conference is of opinion that the readjustment of the constitutional relations of the component parts of the Empire is too important and intricate a subject to be dealt with during the war, and that it should form the subject of a special Imperial Conference to be summoned as soon as possible after the cessation of hostilities.

It seems its duty, however, to place on record its view that any such readjustment, while thoroughly preserving all existing powers of self-government and complete control of domestic affairs, should be based upon a full recognition of the Dominions as autonomous nations of an Imperial Commonwealth, and of India as an important portion of the same, should recognize the right of the Dominions and India to an adequate voice in foreign policy and in foreign relations, and should provide effective arrangements for continuous consultation in all important matters of common Imperial concern, and for such necessary concerted action, founded on consultation, as the several Governments may determine.

**Trade and Commerce.**—The time has arrived when all possible encouragement should be given to the development of Imperial resources, and especially to making the Empire independent of other countries in respect of food supplies, raw materials, and essential industries. With these objects in view, this Conference expresses itself in favour of:—

(1) The principle that each part of the Empire, having due regard to the interests of our Allies, shall give special favourable treatment and facilities to the produce and manufactures of other parts of the Empire.

(2) Arrangements by which intending emigrants from the United Kingdom may be induced to settle in countries under the British flag.

Having regard to the experience obtained in the present war, this Conference records its opinion that the safety of the Empire and the necessary development of its component parts require prompt and attentive consideration, as well as concerted action, with regard to the following matters:—

(1) The production of an adequate food supply and arrangements for its transportation when and where required, under any conditions that may reasonably be anticipated.

(2) The control of natural resources available within the Empire, especially those that are of an essential character for necessary national purposes, whether in peace or in war.

(3) The economical utilization of such natural resources through process of manufacture carried on within the Empire.

The Conference commends to the consideration of the Governments summoned thereto the enactment of such legislation as may assist this purpose.

That it is desirable to establish in London an Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, upon which should be represented Great Britain, the Dominions, India, and other parts of the Empire.

The Bureau should be charged with the duties of collection of information from the appropriate departments of the Governments concerned and other sources, and the gathering of the minerals of the Empire, and metal requirements of the Empire, and of advising from time to time what action, if any, may appear desirable to enable such resources to be developed and made available to meet the metal requirements of the Empire.

That the Conference recommends that his Majesty's Government should, while having due regard to existing institutions, take immediate action for the purposes of establishing such a Bureau, and should as soon as possible submit a scheme for the consideration of the other Governments summoned to the Conference.

That the Imperial War Conference welcomes the proposed increase of the Board of Trade service of Trade Commissioners and its extension throughout the British Empire in accordance with the recommendations of the Dominions Royal Commission, and recommends that the Governments concerned should co-operate so as to make that service as useful as possible to the Empire as a whole, especially for the promotion of inter-Imperial trade.

The Imperial War Conference commends the proposals of the Board of Trade in the Memorandum on Patents and Trade Marks to the careful consideration of the several constituent Governments of the Empire.

**Soldiers' Graves.**—The Conference, having the minute addressed to the Prime Minister on March 15th, 1917, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and his Majesty's Government, and humbly prays that his Majesty's Government should, for the purposes of the Imperial War Graves Commission, and in accordance with the lines therein set forth as embodied in the draft charter submitted to the Conference, take such steps as may be necessary to secure the proper care and maintenance of the graves of the fallen in all parts of the Empire, and to secure the proper care and maintenance of the graves of the fallen in all parts of the Empire, and to secure the proper care and maintenance of the graves of the fallen in all parts of the Empire.

That the Imperial War Graves Commission be requested as soon as possible after their appointment to make the probable cost of carrying out the same to the Government of the United Kingdom and the Governments of the Dominions, with their recommendations as to the proportion that should be borne by each.

**A Miscellaneous.**—The Conference recognizes the desirability and importance of securing uniformity of policy and action throughout the Empire with regard to naturalization. It is resolved that the proposals set forth in the Memorandum submitted by the

BOYS FOR BACHELOR HUNS.  
CHOOSING THE SON.

[It is reported that a proposal to tax bachelors heavily or alternatively to compel them to adopt an orphan or more will shortly be discussed in the Reichstag.]

BURGOMASTER: "Mein Herr, you can I do for you?"  
Herr: "I am a bachelor. Der Staat say I must have a son. Vot half you got, Herr Burgomaster, in der way of orphan?"

Burg: "Ach, Himmel, mein Herr, ve hat got hundreds of them! (Rings a bell.) Vot sort of boy do you want?"  
Herr: "A nice liddle German gentlemann, mit plenty of Kultur. A boy vut has been taught all der proper zings, taught to German boys, vut—"

Burg (interrupting): "Brüchely, mein Herr. You want a liddle boy vut knows that Might comes before Right—hein?"  
Herr: "Ach, zat is zo."

Burg: "A boy vut can always tell a good lie!"  
Herr: "Ach, zo indeed."

Burg: "A boy vut can hold his own mit boys smaller zan himself?"  
Herr: "Ach, zat is zo."

Burg: "Vot can help to support himself by going out on dark nights and bringing home a glock, or a vatch, or a joined of beef from der market basket of der first poor old woman or liddle girl zat he meets?"  
Herr: "Ach, Himmel, for a son like zat!"

Burg: "Be calm, mein friend. I gah you zat boy. (Official enters.) Fritz, go you to der orphan's cage and pick out four or five boys." (Official salutes and retires.)

Burg (sighing): "Ach, mein Herr. I am a married man, but I haf only girls. Mine son vut killed in der war. Vot a son he vas! Vot a hero! He got der Iron Cross for killing an old woman at Vise, der Red Eagle for burning houses at Louvain, der Black Eagle for killing British wounded, der Blue Eagle for leading der charge into a tank at Lille, der Brown Eagle for dropping poison into a well der Pink Eagle for firing on der Red Cross, and zen he vas killed in der Hindenburg line outside Berlin."

Ach, here come der boys."  
Official (driving five boys): "Ach-tung! Eyes right! As you vas!"  
Herr: "Recommend me a son, Herr Burgomaster; a son to inherit mein fortune."

Burg: "Mein Herr, I haf von liddle boy here who is better zan all ze other boys. Stand out, Carl. Lissen to ze testamentary paper from desk. At five years old ze liddle boy is a church member. At six years old he vut rob a church. At seven years old he vut burn a house and get off mit der cash-box. Look at his liddle square head, Mein Herr! Look how his cheek bones, schick out in one so young! Look at der true German frown on his liddle forehead! Look at der true German in his eyes! And manners! Himmel, how a boy has been trained! Take him to a restaurant—all der beupies zen he vut at ze noise he make, zen he cats. Vatch him in der company of ladies. Mein Herr, even der Crown-Prince (Burgomaster and Herr rise and salute) could not be more basndly!"

Herr: "Enough. I take him. Zis is der son for me. Ach, he is perfection! Come, liddle boy."

**THE "NAVAL" WAR.**  
**SUBMARINE FISHING SMACK.**  
Le Journal (Paris) publishes an account of the sinking of a 400-ton German submarine by a French fishing boat manned by a crew of six.

The smack was returning to port in a violent west-north-east gale, when there suddenly appeared through the fog a black mass, which the skipper at first took for a wreck. It was really a submarine, which, failing to encounter a transport, was prepared to sink even a fishing boat.

The wrecker's commander presently appeared on the bridge, and shouted: "I am going to sink your smack; take to your boat!" With true Hun irony, he added: "At any rate, you can't say I torpedued you without warning." He knew quite well that the smack's cockle-shell boat would be swamped within ten minutes.

To gain time the smack's skipper parleyed while his men rapidly prepared to fire their solitary gun. "Get into the boat," repeated the German officer, impatiently.

Scarcely had he said these words when a shell from the smack struck the submarine's stern. Surprised by the fishermen's determination to fight, the German hesitated a moment, but resolved not to submerge his vessel. He blew his whistle; his men loaded a gun, and the submarine drew back and began firing, but the sea was so choppy that the submarine danced on the waves, and her fire at first proved ineffectual.

For twenty minutes the battle lasted, and then the submarine sank for ever. The smack, also, was a sinking wreck, and her crew only had just time to jump into their boat when she went down. The men had the good fortune to be rescued by a trawler.

The Home Office be commended to the consideration of the respective Governments summoned to the Conference.

The present system of "Double Income Taxation" within the Empire calls for review in relation:—

(1) To firms in the United Kingdom doing business with the Overseas Dominions, India, and the Colonies;

(2) To private individuals resident in the United Kingdom who have capital invested elsewhere in the Empire, or who depend



## WHOLE VILLAGES WIPED OUT

continued at foot of next column.) - And

## THE INCORRIGIBLE HUMOURISTS

that, of course, was what it was.

[BY TWILLA BREN]

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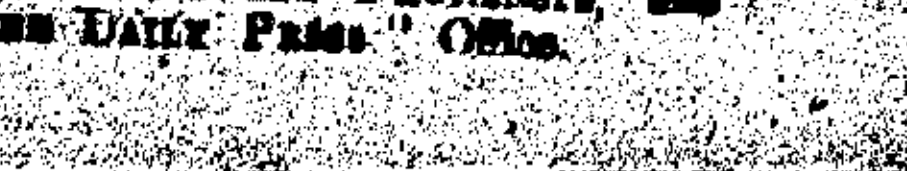
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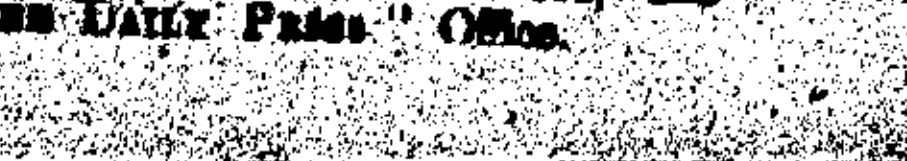
## WEATHER REPORT

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**REGISTER.**

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## PLANTS IN BULGARIA.

100

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF BUREAU

THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE.







## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo-carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

WILKINSON & STEWART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI SHANGHAI SHANGHAI  
"YINGCHOW" On 17th June 4 P.M.  
"CHENAN" On 19th June, 4 P.M.  
"KUEICHOW" On 21st June, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "OHINUDA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc. on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, calling at Tientsin for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, leaving Canton in evening Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports, Passengers in Saloon in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wanchow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | FRIDAY, 15th June, at Noon.  
"HAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | FRIDAY, 22nd June, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN" 6,013 tons, Captain ... will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 19th June.

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
to COLOMBO	at Noon	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.  
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

## INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES  
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
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